Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: Monday, 3PM July 31, 2000 Vol. 50, #17 West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30

Soils became progressively drier and crops in some areas were showing signs of stress before weekend showers arrived. Rain was scattered as heavy amounts fell in isolated spots while many areas received none or minimal precipitation, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Major activities included, baling hay and straw, mowing roads, scouting for insects, spraying, cleaning bins, repairing equipment and attending local county fairs.

CORN

Corn **condition** declined and is rated 79 percent good to excellent compared with 85 percent last week and 38 percent last year at this time. Ninety-eight percent of the corn acreage has **silked** compared with 96 percent last year and 68 percent for the average. Thirty-five percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dough** stage compared with 28 percent last year and 12 percent for the average. By region, 29 percent of the corn acreage is in the dough stage in the north, 38 percent in the central region and 44 percent in the south.

SOYBEANS

Soybean **condition** is rated 67 percent good to excellent compared with 69 percent last week and 43 percent last year. Ninety-two percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 94 percent last year and 70 percent for the average. Forty-seven percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 49 percent last year and 24 percent for the average. By region, 40 percent of the soybean acreage is setting pods in the north, 52 percent in the central region and 47 percent in the south.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition is rated 11 percent excellent, 55 percent good, 30 percent fair and 3 percent poor. Third cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 20 percent complete compared with 24 percent a year ago at this time.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 6.5 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork** . **Topsoil moisture** was rated 7 percent very short, 33 percent short, 54 percent adequate and 6 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 7 percent very short, 28 percent short, 60 percent adequate and 5 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Silking	98	90	96	68
Corn in Dough	35	13	28	12
Soybeans Blooming	92	80	94	70
Soybeans Podding	47	27	49	24
Alfalfa, Third Cutting	20	NA	24	NA

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	1	4	16	53	26
Soybeans	2	6	25	53	14
Pasture	1	3	30	55	11

SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	7	1	40
Short	33	12	39
Adequate	54	77	21
Surplus	6	10	0
Subsoil			
Very Short	7	2	32
Short	28	18	42
Adequate	60	74	26
Surplus	5	6	0

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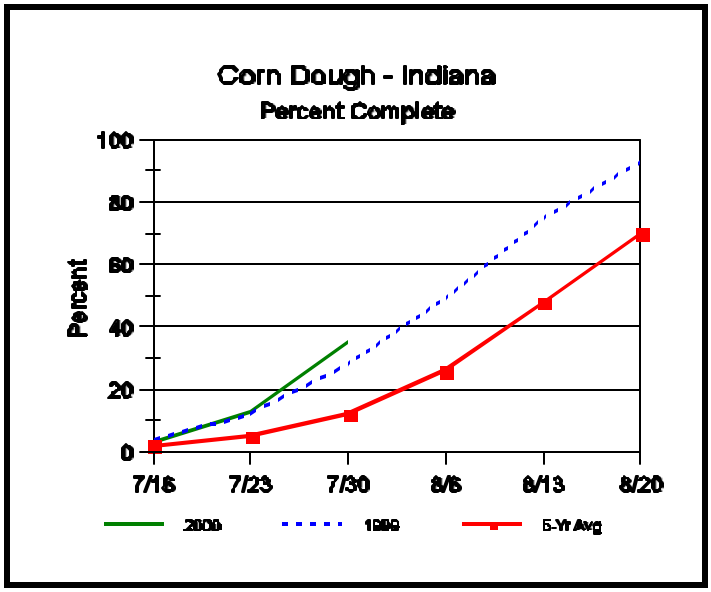
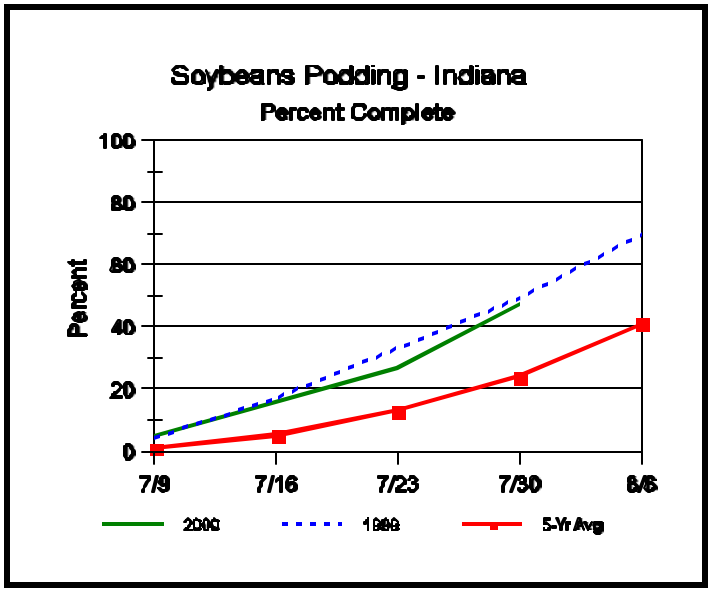
Crop Progress





Area Planted With Transgenic Crops Up In 1999

The area planted with genetically engineered (GE) crops worldwide jumped to 39.9 million hectares in 1999, an increase of 44%, according to a new brief by the International Service for the Acquisition of Agribiotech Applications (ISAAA). The report, "Global Review of Commercialized Transgenic Crops: 1999," details trends in GE crop use.

Today's 39.9 million hectares of GE crops is up more than twenty fold from the 1.7 million hectares planted in 1996. The ISAAA says this adoption rate is the highest for any new technology by agricultural industry standards. Twelve countries grew GE crops in 1999. They are presented in the following table.

Three countries, Portugal, Rumania and Ukraine, planted GE crops for the first time. Industrial countries accounted for 82% of the total, less than in 1998 (84%), with 18% grown in developing countries (mostly Argentina).

As in 1998, the biggest GE growing countries had the largest increases in 1999: the U.S. (8.2 million hectares), Argentina (2.4 million hectares), and Canada (1.2 million hectares). Seven GE crops were grown in 1999. They are presented in the following table.

Global area of GE crops in 1999, by country (millions of hectares)

Country	Area	% of total	Increase from 1998
United States	28.	72	8.2
Argentina	6.7	17	2.4
Canada	4.0	10	1.2
China	approx.0.3	1	0.2
Australia	0.1	<1	<0.1
South Africa	0.1	<1	<0.1
Mexico	<0.1	<1	<0.1
Spain	<0.1	<1	<0.1
France	<0.1	<1	<0.1
Portugal	<0.1	<1	<0.1
Rumania	<0.1	<1	<0.1
Ukraine	<0.1	<1	<0.1
TOTAL	39.9	100	12.1

Global area of GE crops in 1999, by crop (millions of hectares)

Crop	Area	% of total	Increase from 1998
Soybean	21.6	54	7.1
Corn/maize	11.1	28	2.8
Cotton	3.7	9	1.2
Canola/rapeseed	3.4	9	1.0
Potato	<0.1	<1	<0.1
Squash	<0.1	<1	<0.1
Papaya	<0.1	<1	<0.1
TOTAL	39.9	100	12.1

GE soybean and corn continued to be the biggest GE crops in 1999. Cotton and canola shared the third ranking position in 1999, each accounting for about 9% of global area.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Week ending Sunday July 30, 2000

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 2000 thru July 30, 2000				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	86	52	71	-2	0.90	3		20.38	+4.46	57	1606	-86
Wanatah	87	48	69	-3	0.27	2	79	17.42	+1.94	48	1577	-39
Wheatfield	88	53	71	-2	0.84	2		17.44	+2.33	41	1690	+27
Winamac	85	54	70	-3	0.58	2	76	15.26	+0.12	44	1653	-73
North Central (2)												
Logansport	88	56	72	-3	1.76	2		16.90	+2.31	51	1713	-51
Plymouth	86	51	70	-4	2.60	3		18.55	+2.71	53	1565	-236
South_Bend	86	52	71	-3	1.26	2		17.15	+2.30	52	1608	-67
Young_America	87	52	71	-3	0.92	1		16.29	+1.70	47	1772	+8
Northeast (3)												
Bluffton	88	52	72	-2	0.42	2	74	15.46	+0.57	52	1734	-73
Fort_Wayne	87	53	72	-2	0.51	2		17.34	+3.59	48	1709	-49
West Central (4)												
Crawfordsville	85	47	68	-7	0.00	0	73	14.06	-2.48	44	1665	-241
Perrysville	85	52	71	-4	0.11	1	76	15.43	-1.04	46	1800	-69
Terre_Haute_Ag	87	55	73	-3	0.92	3	75	21.54	+4.83	49	2099	+108
W_Lafayette_6NW	86	52	71	-3	0.32	2	75	16.01	+0.86	48	1793	+29
Central (5)												
Castleton	86	56	71	-5	2.76	2		21.05	+4.87	60	1850	-102
Greenfield	87	61	73	-3	2.57	3		20.90	+3.83	52	1875	-9
Greensburg	85	56	72	-3	1.08	2		20.79	+4.16	58	1925	+80
Indianapolis_AP	85	58	72	-3	0.54	2		16.68	+1.15	44	1963	-9
Indianapolis_SE	85	54	72	-4	1.22	1		18.04	+1.86	45	1833	-119
Tipton_Ag	86	50	69	-4	0.86	1	76	14.48	-0.84	47	1612	-98
East Central (6)												
Farmland	87	53	71	-2	0.95	2	69	19.44	+4.30	53	1724	+61
New_Castle	82	55	69	-5	1.50	1		19.61	+2.96	49	1506	-194
Southwest (7)												
Dubois_Ag	88	57	72	-4	1.72	3	77	17.08	-0.77	55	2107	+109
Evansville	88	56	73	-6	0.58	2		14.82	-1.34	47	2267	-45
Freelandville	88	57	72	-5	1.55	3		19.80	+3.05	41	2060	+0
Shoals	87	55	71	-5	1.95	2		20.62	+2.49	51	1951	-29
Vincennes_5NE	90	55	72	-5	1.55	3	74	20.42	+3.79	49	2032	-28
South Central (8)												
Bloomington	86	53	71	-6	1.25	2		17.06	+0.53	41	1860	-154
Tell_City	90	59	73	-5	1.16	2		17.71	-0.45	41	2199	+6
Southeast (9)												
Scottsburg	88	56	72	-4	1.53	2		23.17	+6.18	45	2089	+46

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The principal GE traits were roughly the same in 1998 and 1999, with herbicide tolerance still the most common, at 71% in both 1998 and 1999. Although insect resistant (Bt) crops decreased from 28% in 1998 to 22% in 1999, crops that are both insect resistant and herbicide tolerant increased from 1% in 1998 to 7% in 1999. The remaining less than 1% was accounted for by virus resistance traits in potatoes, squash and papaya in both 1998 and 1999.

Looking at both crop and GE trait, 82% of all GE crops in 1999 were accounted for by three GE varieties: Herbicide tolerant soybean (54%), Bt corn (19%) and herbicide tolerant canola (9%).

Revenues for GE crops have grown about thirty fold from 1995 to 1999. Sales were estimated at US $75 million in 1995, $235 million in 1996, $670 million in 1997, $1.6 billion in 1998 and $2.1 to 2.3 billion in 1999.

ISAAA says that the area planted to GE crops is expected to grow but will likely begin to level off in 2000 given high adoption rates so far. There is also some uncertainty about whether U.S. growers will be influenced by concerns about GE crops, with 2000 being considered “an important test.”

ISAAA works to transfer biotechnology to developing countries. A preview of their report is available online at http://www.isaaa.org/Global%20Review%201999//briefs12cj.htm.

Source: ISAAA. 1999. Global Status of Commercialized Transgenic Crops: 1999. ISAAA Briefs No.12: Preview. ISAAA: Ithica, NY.

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148.